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Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 175
Peace, security and reunification on the Korean peninsula

Letter dated 22 August 2002 from the Permanent Representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to inform you that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea have agreed to keep on the agenda of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly the item entitled "Peace, security and reunification on the Korean peninsula", which appears on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the Assembly as item 175.

We would like this item to be included in the agenda of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, and request that the text of the present letter be circulated as a document of the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session under agenda item 175.

(*Signed*) **Pak** Gil Yon
Permanent Representative
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(*Signed*) **Sun** Joun-yung
Permanent Representative
Republic of Korea

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United Nations A/56/1030–S/2002/967

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 62
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 27 August 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 23 May 2002 (A/56/962-S/2002/577), I have the honour to draw Your Excellency's attention to new massive violations of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish air force, recorded on 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27 and 28 May, 5, 10, 11, 17, 20, 24, 26 and 28 June, 2, 5, 7, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 July 2002.

On 2 May, one CN-235 and one aircraft of unknown type, after taking off from the airport of Krini in the occupied territory of the Republic, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying in a search and rescue mission north of Cyprus before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara and landing at the aforementioned airport respectively.

On 3 May, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 5 May, one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 8 May, three military aircraft (unknown type) of the Turkish navy took off from a location within the limits of the Nicosia FIR and, flying within those limits, violated international air traffic regulations before landing at the same location.

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On 10 May, six F-16 and two RF-4 Turkish military aircraft, flying in three formations and coming from a western direction and the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara and in a westerly direction respectively.

On 13 May, two F-4 and two RF-4 Turkish military aircraft, flying in one formation and coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international traffic regulations, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 15 May, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting in a south-easterly direction, from where it returned later on the same day.

On 17 May, two F-4 Turkish military aircraft, flying in one formation and coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting in a westerly direction.

On 20 May, two F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 21 May, one C-650 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 24 and 26 May, two B-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 27 May, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 28 May, two F-16, two RF-4 and two F-4 Turkish military aircraft, flying in two formations and coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting in a westerly direction.

On the same day, eight F-4 Turkish military aircraft flying in two formations and coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting in a westerly direction.

On 5 June, one AS-532 (Cougar) Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing first at the illegal airport of Tymbou and the illegal airport of Krini, both in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft took off on the next day, 6 June, and flying towards the FIR of Ankara violated the national airspace of the Republic.

On 10 June, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting in a south-easterly direction. The aircraft returned on the same day from the same direction.

On 11 June, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 17 June, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 20 June, one F-4 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before returning on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 24 June, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 26 June, two F-4 and two RF-4 Turkish military aircraft flying in one formation entered the north-western part of the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) and very close to the coast (14 nautical miles) before returning on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 28 June, one F-4 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The CN-235 entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara;

(b) The F-4, coming from a south-easterly direction, violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before returning on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 2 July, one CN-235 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 5 July, one CN-235 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 7 July, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 15 July, one B-200 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The B-200 entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara;

(b) The C-160, coming from a south-easterly direction, violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting in a south-easterly direction. The aircraft returned on the same day from the same direction.

On 16 July, two F-16 Turkish military aircraft flying in one formation entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying and reaching the cape of Kormakitis before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara. The aircraft returned later on the same day and, flying again close to the cape of Kormakitis, returned to the FIR of Ankara.

On 17 July, three F-16 and three F-4 Turkish military aircraft flying in two formations entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Mesaoria and Kyrenia, before returning on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 18 July, two C-130 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko and the illegal airport of Tymbou respectively, both in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned to the Ankara FIR on the same day.

On 19 July, one C-650 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 20 July, a total of 20 Turkish military aircraft (nine NF-5, five F-16, five F-4 and one C-130) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) Nine NF-5 aircraft flying in two formations, violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Kyrenia and Karpasia, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic. Seven of them took off and performed manoeuvres over the sea area of Kyrenia, before landing once again at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko. The aircraft returned to the FIR of Ankara only the next day (21 July) when they took off from the airport of Lefkoniko, violating once again the national airspace of Cyprus, flying in two formations over the areas of Kyrenia, Mesaoria and Karpasia;

(b) Five F-16 and five F-4 aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus flying over the areas of Kyrenia, Mesaoria, Karpasia and Famagusta as part of a military march organized by the Turkish occupation army in the area of Kionelli. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara;

(c) The C-130 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus flying over the area of Karpasia, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned to the FIR of Ankara on the next day.

On 21 July, one C-130 aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned to the FIR of Ankara on the same day.

On 22 July, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned to the FIR of Ankara on the same day.

On 23 July, four F-16 Turkish military aircraft flying in one formation and coming from a westerly direction entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I strongly protest all the above-mentioned massive violations of the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, which run contrary to international law as well as the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, and call for their immediate cessation. I would like to note that these violations are occurring despite the fact that direct talks are being held in Cyprus at Your Excellency's invitation in the exercise of your mission of good offices. I would also like to recall that the Security Council has given its full support to this mission of good offices, conducted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1250 (1999) and noted in its recent statement of 9 July 2002, that the Turkish Cypriot side had been less constructive in its approach (see press release SC/7444), has strongly underscored the need for the Turkish side in particular to change its negative stance. I sincerely hope that the Government of Turkey will show restraint, cease the violation of the airspace of Cyprus and heed

the call of the international community by contributing to the efforts to find a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem on the basis of United Nations resolutions.

I shall be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sotirios **Zackheos**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/56/1031

General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Agenda items 119 and 166

Human rights questions

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 30 August 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On 25 July 2002, the Cuban citizen Adriana Pérez O'Connor was detained upon her arrival at the international airport at Houston, Texas, and denied entry into the United States of America. She is the wife of Mr. Gerardo Hernández Nordelo, a Cuban citizen unjustly sentenced to two terms of life imprisonment plus 15 years in an unfair and politically motivated trial, after being subjected to 17 months of total isolation and other inhuman, cruel and degrading treatment. An appeal of this decision is in progress.

Mr. Hernández, like his four companions who are also imprisoned, is completely innocent of the charges against him. In reality, as was amply proven during the trial, he was sentenced exclusively for having infiltrated various terrorist groups which operate freely in Miami in a purely altruistic attempt to prevent terrorist acts, organized and financed with full impunity from United States territory, against the Cuban people and to save the lives of innocent Cuban and United States citizens.

Ms. Pérez O'Connor travelled to the United States after obtaining the appropriate American visa for the purpose of visiting her husband. She arrived in Houston at approximately 10.30 a.m., Havana time, intending to continue on a later flight to Los Angeles, California. She was accompanied by a diplomatic officer of the Cuban Interests Section in Washington.

However, on her arrival, Ms. Pérez O'Connor was isolated, arbitrarily detained, deprived of her passport, photographed, fingerprinted and subjected to illegal interrogation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), until she was finally expelled on a flight to Mexico, 11 hours later.

The premeditation and bad faith of the actions of the United States authorities were particularly offensive, since the authorities had first issued Ms. Pérez O'Connor a visa, only to humiliate her and deny her entry into United States territory.

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During the first eight hours the Cuban diplomat remained with her, despite the insistence of the authorities, who ordered him to leave, until he was removed by five armed and uniformed agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). From that moment on, the efforts made by Cuba and of Ms. Pérez O'Connor to allow the latter to communicate with the Cuban Consul were fruitless. She was able to contact him by telephone only a few minutes before boarding the plane to return to Mexico.

Over the 11 hours, representatives of Cuba, both in Havana and Washington, were making efforts with the United States authorities to attempt to bring an end to an arbitrary and illegal situation which, in addition to the cruel and unreasonable treatment of Ms. Pérez O'Connor, was in gross violation of international norms and practices, in particular the integrity and prerogatives of the Cuban diplomat and the Consul. We reiterate our vigorous protest of these totally unacceptable actions to the United States Department of State.

This cruel and unusual treatment violated the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and in effect constituted an additional punishment for Mr. Gerardo Hernández, by attempting to keep the couple separated for life.

Acts such as this reveal the collusion of the federal authorities in the terrorism against Cuba carried out from Miami.

Gerardo Hernández and his companions are heroes of the Republic of Cuba and political prisoners in the United States.

The detention of Ms. Pérez O'Connor and the revocation of her visa could only have been carried out for the purpose of causing additional suffering to the accused during his appeal, and constitute cruel and illegal acts and a grave violation of the human rights of Mr. Hernández and his wife.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 119, entitled "Human rights questions", and 166, entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism".

(*Signed*) Bruno **Rodríguez Parrilla**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/56/1032–S/2002/986

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 5 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to draw your attention to the latest incidents that imperil peace and security along the Blue Line.

On 29 August, just before 6 p.m. (local time), Hizbullah terrorists fired anti-tank shells and mortars at two Israeli positions in the Mount Dov region on the Israeli side of the Blue Line. Three Israeli soldiers were wounded in the attack; one of them, St.-Sgt. Ophir Mishal, age 20, has since died of his wounds. In the days following, Hizbullah continued its cross-border assaults on Israeli aircraft, firing shells that have fallen in or near towns and villages in northern Israel, spreading fear among the civilian population.

These unprovoked and illegal attacks across our northern border, which pose a serious threat to international peace and security, are a matter of urgent concern to which we have drawn attention in previous letters dated 10 April 2002 (A/56/913-S/2002/374), 3 April 2002 (A/56/889-S/2002/348), 2 April 2002 (A/56/898-S/2002/345), 21 March 2002 (A/56/884-S/2002/301), 24 January 2002 (A/56/793-S/2002/115), 17 January 2002 (A/56/778-S/2002/79), 24 October 2001 (A/56/507-S/2001/1012), 5 October 2001 (A/56/443-S/2001/942), 6 July 2001 (A/56/161-S/2001/673), 16 April 2001 (S/2001/367), 16 February 2001 (A/55/792-S/2001/142), 6 February 2001 (A/55/767-S/2001/111), 26 November 2000 (S/2000/1121), 23 October 2000 (S/2000/1011), 19 October 2000 (S/2000/1002) and 7 October 2000 (S/2000/969).

Israel holds the Government of Lebanon directly responsible for this latest aggression across the Blue Line. Lebanon continues to stand in violation of its obligations under international law and Security Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 1310 (2000), 1337 (2001), 1365 (2001), 1391 (2002) and 1428 (2002), which call for the restoration of international peace and security and the return of effective Lebanese authority in the area. The Government of Lebanon is also in violation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and established principles of international law, which clearly call upon all States to refrain from providing any

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support, whether active or passive, to all persons or entities involved in terrorist acts, and to ensure that their territory is not used as a base for cross-border attacks.

Hizbullah, a recognized terrorist organization responsible for carrying out numerous acts of terrorism around the world, is also supported by the Governments of Syria and Iran, both of which bear responsibility for Hizbullah's illegal activity in Southern Lebanon and for the ongoing instability in the area. Lebanon, Syria and Iran provide Hizbullah with the political and logistical support necessary to carry out attacks such as those described above. As such, they are in violation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

Faced with these attacks, Israel is demonstrating utmost restraint in attempting to avoid any further deterioration of the situation. While reserving its right to self-defence, Israel is pursuing every political and diplomatic option at its disposal in an effort to bring about a peaceful end to hostilities in the area in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

Hizbullah's attacks, in concert with the belligerent statements of its leaders, clearly signal the organization's intent to flout the will of the international community and to ignite a broader regional confrontation. Israel again appeals to the international community and the Security Council to bring pressure to bear on the Governments that support and encourage Hizbullah's activities and to prevent any further escalation of violence in the region.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative